# History of the 661st Tank Destroyer Battalion

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: Hubert sent us a copy of a booklet that we believe was printed in Europe at the end of the war.)

### THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION!



Superimposed upon a shield of yellow are the symbols indicative of the battalion's service in the ETO. Across the top of the shield is a pillbox and dragon teeth representing the Siegfried Line of the Western Front where the battalion fought in February 1945. At the bottom of the shield is a church steeple indicative of the battles of the battalion from the Siegfried Line to the Rhine River through such towns as Dickersheid, Rescheid and Oberrefferschied. The curved band with the waving line represents the Rhine River which the

battalion crossed in March, 1945. The monument at the top of the shield is a silhouette of the Monument of Nations in Leipzig. It symbolizes the actions of the battalion which spearheaded the drive of the 1st U.S. Army into Leipzig in its campaign to the East and meeting with the Army of the USSR.

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The 661st Tank Destroyer Battalion, though young, has a proud history. The Battalion came into being as a result of a need in the United States Army for a fighting element so equipped and trained as to effectively combat and destroy the Panzer Korps of the Wehrmacht of Adolph Hitler's Germany.

It was on the 17th of April 1943, that the thirteenth newly activated Tank Destroyer Battalion - the 661st Tank Destroyer Battalion - was organized at Camp Bowie, Texas. Men from almost every state in the Union were recruited to form its ranks, and in due time they embarked on a training program that, although essentially centered around Camp Hood, Texas, seat of the Tank Destroyer Center, was destined to carry them through a succession of training areas.

Through long hot weeks under the scorching sun of the Lone Star State, the training progressed from Basic to Advanced, and at no time was there a failure of all elements of the Battalion to meet the standards required of the Army Ground Forces. The esprit de corps was high, and the desire to face the combat test was great. It was soon to come.

As other battalions fell by the wayside, the 661st forged ahead. From the schedules of Advanced Training it emerged successfully to engage in a seven-week program of rigorous maneuvers at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Confidence in field operations was engendered, and further strengthened by additional training at Camp Swift, Texas. Combined operations with Armor at Camp Bowie, Texas, and Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, rapidly brought the Battalion to the climax of its training career.

On December 22nd, 1944, the 661st entrained for Camp Shanks, New York, and on January 9th, 1945, embarked for the European Theatre of Operations. Early in the morning of January 23rd, at Le Havre, France, the Battalion set foot for the first time on foreign soil. On February 9th, after two weeks of preparation at scattered points along the Normandy coast, the 661st began a long, arduous march from the interior of France to the combat zone at Bullingen, Belgium. Hard

pressed for time by higher authority, the men of the Battalion turned stevedores in order to get their equipment off the ships, only to launch a forced march of more than 350 miles immediately thereafter, without respite. Through snow and rain the long convoy toiled forward, arriving safely at its destination in the late afternoon of Sunday, February 11th.

It was five days later - February 16th, 1945 - that the grim test of combat came. The Battalion entered the line in the vicinity of Krinkelt and Rocherath, Belgium, in support of the 69th Infantry Division of the First United States Army. In their initial encounter with the enemy on February 25th, the men of the 661st were impressively successful. Machine gun nests were destroyed, pillboxes neutralized, prisoners taken. Quickly following this engagement, a swift advance was effected through the Siegfried Line, and early in March the Battalion was well inside Germany At Schmidtheim.

On March 23rd, after a few days' rest, the 661st again moved into the line, supporting the 69th Infantry Division's spearhead offensive against the Rhine River, and on March 27th the Battalion crossed this historic water barrier to unleash a series of onslaughts that toppled such famous landmarks as Ehrenbreitstein, Nieder-Lahnstein and Bad Ems. Many other towns and villages fell as the First United States Army drove for a juncture with the Ninth in the north: Eschenau, Wetzlar, Giessen, Fritzlar and Naumberg.

From the Naumberg sector was projected the eastward push to Kassel and the Werra River. Over extremely hilly terrain, and against constantly stiffening opposition, the Battalion closely supported the 69th's advance until the temporary objective was attained in the crossing of the Werra River, April 9th. Prisoners were plentiful.

There followed again a succession of towns and cities captured by the marching 661st as it pressed closely behind the armored elements in the push toward the heart of Reich. Heiligenstadt fell, then Dinglestadt, Freyburg, Schlotheim, Kolleda and Weissenfels, where the famous old castle became a fortress for fanatical youths of the Hitler Jugend and Volkssturmers. Then Pegau, on the highroad to Leipzig, was taken.

At the approaches to Leipzig the Battalion met its sternest opposition. German flak batteries roared into action in a frantic attempt to check the advance. Initial progress was slow. Constant air bursts made it difficult for the destroyers to maneuver into suitable gun positions and engage targets. Nevertheless, flak batteries and enemy strongpoints met destruction from the Battalion's guns, and on April 18th the infantry closed in on the historic city of Leipzig.

In all, 120 flak guns were destroyed or neutralized. Prisoners poured in. As the assault of the city proper entered its final stages, elements of the 661st were engaged in striking to the heart of the beleagured metropolis. Under the terrific bombardment, the City Hall, nerve center of Leipzig's defenses, capitulated. Other elements of the 661st aided in the systematic reduction of strongpoints at the railroad terminal and at the Battle of the Nations monument. Many prisoners were taken. Many of the Nazi defenders who fanatically resisted were destroyed.

Up to the present time, the Battalion as a whole fought its most impressive engagement at Leipzig, and has reason to be proud of its efforts in the taking of this city, historically famed for its resistance in the Napoleonic battles of the 19th century.

As of this date, April 25th, 1945, the 661st Tank Destroyer Battalion has taken 727 prisoners, destroyed or neutralized many machine gun nests and strongpoints and marched over 1200 miles. All this in but three months.

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#### HISTORY OF THE 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

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Here this history pauses. But there is every prospect that succeeding chapters will be most eminent. As the 661st Tank Destroyer Battalion stands along the Mulde River east of Leipzig awaiting the historic merger of the East and West Fronts, there is a strong sense of Victory - Victory in which the 661st Tank Destroyer has played a brief but contributory part.

Commanding the Battalion is Lt. Colonel DONALD B. MILLER, a graduate of West Point, with 6 years service. Before coming to the Tank Destroyer Center and activating the 661st, Lt. Colonel MILLER served with the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Second Infantry Division, commanding the AT Company and later the 2nd Battalion with a tour as the Regimental Operations Officer.

Lt. Colonel MILLER has attended the Infantry School, the Tank Destroyer School and the Command to General Staff School.

#### ROSTER OF BATTALION STAFF

Lt. Colonel Donald B. Miller Commanding Officer
Major Phillip M. Sleet Executive Officer
1st Lt. Ralph N. Kent
Captain George F. Higgins S-2
Captain William A. Connolly, Jr S-3
1st Lt. Anthony J. Polito S-4
Captain Robert L. Doupe
1st Lt. Legrand G. Woolley Bn. Surgeon
1st Lt. Gilbert J. Romero Ln. Officer
CWO Earl Lazar Personnel Officer
M/Sgt. Estel H. Snyder Sergeant Major
M/Sgt. John P. Hughes Motor Sergeant
T/Sgt, William F. Mongale Supply Sergeant
T/Sgt. Joseph C. Skinner Operations Sergeant
T/Sgt. Robert J. Gould Intelligence Sergeant

#### HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

BOADO SIRITRE DEBOTATO CENTE BITTE CITEDOTT
Captain Joseph L. Marquis Commanding Officer 1st Lt. Gerald V. Albertson Executive Officer
1st Lt. John F. O'Shaughnessy Communications Officer
1st Lt. Robert L. Stone Transportation Officer
CWO Wesley R. Strange Motor Officer
1st Sgt. Robert M. Barrows 1st Sergeant
T/Sgt. John G. Becker Personnel Sergeant
T/Sgt. Walter J. Gorski Motor Sergeant
T/Sgt. Arthur A. Drennan Communications Sergeant
S/Sgt. John J. Ryan Supply Sergeant
T/4 Arthur M. Athey Mess Sergeant
S/Sgt. Harland R. Kumm Motor Sergeant
S/Sgt. Joseph L. Blanke Radio Chief
S/Sgt. William A. Wells Assistant Supply Sergeant
Sgt. Harry M. Curnow Message Center Chief
Sgt. James L. Hogan Transportation Chief
Sgt. Emmett W. Farley, Jr Ammunition Sergeant
Sgt. Ralph L. Kennett Surgical Technician
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#### COMPANY "A" 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

Captain James A. LaDu	Commanding	Officer
2nd Lt. Harold C. Clark, Jr	Executive	Officer
1st Lt. Cuy W. Nowels	Platoon .	Leader
1st Lt. Harold A. Molin	Platoon .	Leader
1st Lt. John F. Sherlock, Jr	Platoon .	Leader

1st Sgt. Clifford C. Guerra 1st Sergeant
T/Sgt. Howard J. Beesley Motor Sergeant
S/Sgt. J.H. Schoenenberger Supply Sergeant
S/Sgt. John M. Agee
S/Sgt. Dan H. Bush
S/Sgt. Joseph F. Carrol
S/Sgt, William L. Blakeman
S/Sgt. Sylvanus P. Baker, Jr Recon Sergeant
Sgt. James L. Justmann Radio Sergeant
Sgt. Roy A. Billington Gun Commander
Sgt. Bernard E, Caylor Gun Commander
Sgt, Rex M. Conner Gun Commander
Sgt. John A. Kluchanovich Gun Commander
Sgt. Mike Kotnik, Jr Gun Commander
Sgt. William J. Layer Gun Commander
Sgt. Ralph Migliaccio Gun Commander
Sgt. Richard L. Nowadnick Gun Commander
Sgt. Rodney E. Pipher Gun Commander
Sgt. Jack T. Sutor Gun Commander
Sgt. Warren E. Tuthill Gun Commander
Sgt. Earl A. Wolfe Gun Commander
Sgt. Howard E. Cain Security Sergeant
Sgt. Fred A. Major, Jr Security Sergeant
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Sgt. Paul Rickin, Jr Security Sergeant

#### COMPANY "B" 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

Captain William J. King Commanding Officer
1st Lt. Walter W. McFarland Platoon Leader
1st Lt. George W. Reaves, Jr Platoon Leader
2nd Lt. James McManus Platoon Leader
1st Sgt. Carlo Scampini 1st Sergeant
T/Sgt. Charles W. Wilkins Motor Sergeant
S/Sgt. James T. Leach Supply Sergeant
S/Sgt. Ralph G. Nicholas Mess Sergeant
S/Sgt. John Harpootlian
S/Sgt. William H. Bass Platoon Sergeant
S/Sgt. Ralph W. Bragg Platoon Sergeant
S/Sgt. Thomas A. Caddick
Sgt. Lawrence Aldenhoevel
Sgt. Roland De Carie
Sgt. Roscoe B. Doebler Gun Commander
Sgt. Elmer E. Ehrhard Gun Commander
Sgt. Richard Furman Gun Commander
Sgt. Nichard Furman
Sgt. Hallie B. Haire
Sgt. Rufus T. Holcomb, Jr Gun Commander
Sgt. Andrew W. Laurich Gun Commander
Sgt. Charles G. Setliff Gun Commander
Sgt. William E. Snidow Gun Commander
Sgt. Charles B. Stuart Gun Commander
Sgt. William T. Thompson Gun Commander
Sgt. William C. Alexander Security Sergeant
Sgt. Carl A. Repman, Jr Security Sergeant
Sgt. Stanley C. Werstler Security Sergeant
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### COMPANY "C"

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#### HISTORY OF THE 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

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#### COMPANY "C" (Continued)

S/Sgt. Kenneth D. Morgan Platoon Sergeant
Sgt. Stanley R. Anderson Gun Commander
Sgt. Lee Barczewski Gun Commander
Sgt. Rodney G. Hord Gun Commander
Sgt. Donald D. Klump Gun Commander
Sgt. John A. Ledford Gun Commander
Sgt. Marcel W. Pugsley Gun Commander
Sgt. Romaine F. Repair Gun Commander
Sgt. Mark J. Ringelstetter Gun Commander
Sgt. Julius R. Slopek Gun Commander
Sgt. LeRoy E. Stevens Gun Commander
Sgt. Louis A. Tyree Gun Commander
Sgt. Andrew G. Walandy Gun Commander
Sgt. Stephen A. Sadowski Security Sergeant
Sgt. Claude G. Wilson Security Sergeant
Sgt. Charles M. Turley Security Sergeant

#### RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY 661st TANK DESTROYER BATTALION

Company Commander
Executive Officer
Platoon Leader
Platoon Leader
Platoon Leader
Platoon Leader
1st Sergeant
Radio Sergeant
Mess Sergeant
Supply Sergeant
Motor Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Section Sergeant

#### CITATIONS

Bronze Star Medal for Heroic Achievement

Ist Lt. Anthony Zielkiewicz Sgt. William E. Snidow Sgt. Mark J. Ringlestetter Sgt. Burnell T. Scott Pfc. Henry G. David Pfc. Floyd L. Smith Pfc. Edward S. Teixira 1st Lt. Verle L. McNealy 1st Lt. Howard K. Matlack Sgt. LeRoy E. Stevens Pfc. Jack C. Mucia Pfc. Ignatius C. Alleto Sgt. Lewis A. Tyree Sgt. Romaine F. Repair Pfc. Arthur D. Crager

#### Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service

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Lt. Col. Donald B, Miller Capt. Robert L. Doupe Capt. James A. LaDu Capt. William J. King 1st Lt. Harold A. Molin T/5 John W. Roth Pfc. Henry J. Newstein Sgt. James L. Hogan 1st Lt. Guy W. Nowels
1st Lt. Ralph N. Kent
S/Sgt. John H. Schoenenberger
T/Sgt. John Gramata
Sgt. Elmer E. Ehrhart
Sgt. Richard Furman
S/Sgt. Ralph W. Bragg
T/Sgt. Charles W. Wilkins

### PROFILE OF GLENN L. FELNER

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## Study in Rwanda leads Glencoe man to offer help

GLENCOE NEWS

Thursday, September 22nd, 1994

By Bob Brettschneider, Staff Writer

It was the "lure of adventure" that first took Glenn Felner to the tiny African nation of Rwanda, where he climbed mountains to come face-to-face with gorillas.

Today, however, the Glencoe resident's interest in the nation is more pressing, working to raise money to assist its traumatized populace in the aftermath of war.

Felner is now awaiting the last of U.S. State Department paperwork that reauthorizes him as an honorary consul of Rwanda.

The post basically makes him the country's representative in this country while retaining his U.S. citizenship. It entails assisting travelers with visas and handling inquiries from businesses.

He acknowledges it's hard to talk about the possible extinction of the animals in light of the people massacred over the summer. But his love for these beasts remains strong and he is also working to raise money to forestall their extinction.

"At last count there were only 600 gorillas left in the world," he said, adding that half the gorilla population lives in Rwanda's Virunga National Park.

"We don't know how many there are now," he said of the war's impact on the gorillas, but he added it is not promising.

"For want of wood, people are cutting down the forests which the gorillas rely upon for food. If these gorillas are gone, they are gone forever."

Felner, a World War II veteran decorated with the Bronze Star, adventurer, pilot, scuba diver and world traveler, decided to travel to Rwanda in 1987 after reading Diane Fossey's book, Gorillas in the Mist.

"I went alone, I had no reservations and took a plane into Kigali from Nairobi. Then I rented a car and headed for the mountains.

"I loved the country, its hills and forests, its beautiful people," he continued.

"I had a wonderful experience spending two days within arm's length of gorillas without bars between us. I found them to be very gentle creatures."

It was during the trip that he met and talked with Rwandans affiliated with the U.S. Embassy.

They met again in this country and Felner gave them tours of Chicago, both on the ground and in a plane he piloted. A short time later he was appointed the first honorary consul for Rwanda in the United States.

This past April, however, the war and collapse of the old regime forced Felner to resign his post. As he awaits the formalities of again becoming honorary counsel, he expressed optimism the nation can enjoy a lasting peace.

"There is still a danger (militants) will want to retake the country," Felner cautioned, "but hopefully, with the help of other nations, we can again make Rwanda a pleasant place to be."

Those interested in assisting the people and gorillas of Rwanda may contact Felner at the address above.